MARCH 16, 1769. THE NUMBER 930.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

General STATE *of* AFFAIRS *Abroad and at Home.*

BY the latest accounts from the East Indies the Company's troops under Col. Smith have made very considerable new acquisitions, and by the capture of Kisnagurry have brought a large tract of country under subjection. By this success, added to the advantages of trade, and the revenues arising from former acquisitions, an annual fund is now accumulating, which when properly divided, it is said, will amount to 50 per cent. to the proprietors of stock, exclusive of the sums paid to the Government, and the augmentation of the military establishment, which a continual state of war in that country has rendered absolutely necessary.

The seditious peasants on the frontiers of Poland continue their cruelties, and wherever they can prevail over the Dissidents put men, women and children, to the sword. The Russians and Turks, who both take part in the troubles of that unhappy country, are carrying on their military preparations with the utmost vigour; and it is feared that the flames of war, that have been confined awhile within certain bounds, will soon become general in Europe, and rage with more violence than ever.

In the mean time the brave Corsicans have given fresh proofs of their zeal for liberty, and have defeated the best concerted enterprise of the French to bring them under subjection. Mr. Boswell, a Scots Gentleman, has endeavoured, by a well timed manifesto, to excite a spirit of generosity amongst the opulent of this country in their favour; and it is hoped the contributions on this occasion will not be less liberal than those which, in circumstances not unsimilar, were bestowed upon an ungrateful Queen.

In the state of seeming tranquillity which this nation, amidst these disturbances, at present enjoys, the affairs of Africa bespeak attention. It cannot escape the notice of Administration that wherever the French obtain an establishment near any of our foreign settlements the active spirit of that people is ever busy in fomenting jealousies, which they artfully convert to their own advantage. On the borders of the Gambia this practice has succeeded to their wish. While the natives and English are cutting one another's throats the French are carrying on the slave trade without molestation, and though confined by treaties to one inconsiderable spot they reap all the emoluments of the most extensive privileges.

The foreign prints are full of projects in consequence of a more enlarged plan for improving the Family Compact, and of the measures concerting by the Protestant powers for guarding against that intended mischief. The rupture between the Turks and Russians is said to be the first effect of the united policy of the Catholick powers, and it is now foreseen that the troubles of Poland are only the prelude to troubles of a more interesting nature, nearer home.

But what Great Britain has most to dread is the defection of her North American colonies. One argument the advocates for a parliamentary taxation of those distant provinces have yet to answer, and that is that no free people were ever subject to the exactions of a double legislature, assuming distinct powers of levying taxes generally upon the whole community. When the King, by his single authority, attempted to levy money on the people of England, at the same time that they were subject to be taxed by Parliament, they took the alarm, and resisted the regal authority, the highest then known to the constitution of this country. The attempt proved fatal to the usurpers; a struggle for power ensued, and in the end the people prevailed. The *supreme authority* is, for political reasons, wisely placed in the sovereign; but the *power* is, and always must be, *inherently* in the people; wherever, therefore, the contest for power becomes general, the delegated force in support of Government must prove feeble, opposed to the collected strength of the whole community. The contest will, therefore, never be risked by a wise Administration. American laws owe their sanction to the King, all appeals from thence are to the King and Council: Submission to any other power must, therefore, be involuntary.

In order to terminate this interesting question, it is reported that four American Governours are ordered home, that the Ministry may have certain intelligence of the real dispositions of the colonists; and that General Gage, on whose sentiments great stress is laid, will also be ordered home.

From these reports, joined to the late reconciliation of the brotherhood, the friends of America have formed favourable hopes of a reconciliation with the mother country, it being certainly known that the sentiments of the brothers on American affairs were the principal cause of their disagreement.

LIST *of* DEATHS *for* 1768.

WILLIAM Carter, at Uppingstone, Hants, aged 113.
Mrs. Mary Mitchell, aged 106, in Ireland.
Mrs. Adams, aged 120, at Drogheda.
Charles Tryon Esq; brother to Governour Tryon of North Carolina.
Philip Palfreeman, aged near 100. He had been boxkeeper at the playhouse in Covent Garden, and had saved 10,000l.
Mr. John Lindsay, Oxford road, aged 102.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the county of Middlesex.

GENTLEMEN,

I HOLD myself accountable to you for every action of my life which respects the publick. I desire to stand or fall by your free and unbiassed judgment. I wish to be directed by your council and instruction in all matters of importance. It is my great ambition to show myself not quite unworthy of the choice you have made of me as your representative, nor of being the colleague of the worthy patriot, Mr. GLYNN, whom I thank you for having joined with me in this sacred trust.

I take the earliest opportunity, Gentlemen, of stating to you the following particulars. I caused to be printed and published in the St. James's Chronicle of December the 10th a letter of the Secretary of State, written from St. James's, on the 17th of April, to Mr. Justice Ponton, with some prefatory remarks. I avow the publication of both. I will go further, and declare that I first, several months ago, transmitted to the press the letter of the Secretary at War, dated May the 11th, returning thanks, in the King's name, to the officers and soldiers of the third regiment of Guards for the rank and foul murders committed in their fields on the 10th of that month. My hand trembled while I copied what I blushed to read, and I gave it to the publick in the only way my present situation could admit, with the hope of promoting a parliamentary inquiry into that bloody transaction, which I trust this second publication will now accomplish, and because I think this free nation has a right to be fully informed of the conduct of Administration in so important a concern as the loss of the lives of many subjects.

Administration complains of me for having published the letter of the Secretary of State. I complain to the nation that such a letter has been written. This is not a letter on any personal business or pleasure. I would have scorned to have published any such. This letter was from a Secretary of State the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Lambeth, and is written in characters of blood. It affects deeply the constitution of this country, and every man in our island. I will at present leave it to the honest indignation of every Englishman. I shall now only add that if I have not given to the publick a most accurate and faithful copy I ask pardon of the Secretary of State. If I have, then I will say that for the innocent blood of our countrymen spilt in consequence of that letter the writer ought to ask forgiveness of God and his country, and past the remainder of his life in penitence and tears.

I am, with great deference and esteem, Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient humble servant,

King's Bench Prison, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1763. } JOHN WILKES.

A copy of a letter supposed to be written by a Secretary of State to DANIEL PONTON, *Esq; Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at* Lambeth, *April* 17, 1768, *with Mr.* Wilkes's *prefatory remarks, as published in the* St. James's *Chronicle, Dec.* 10, 1768.

Mr. BALDWIN,

I SEND you the following authentick state paper, the date of which, prior by more than three weeks to the fatal 10th of May, shows how long the horrid massacre in St. George's Fields had been planned and determined upon before it was carried into execution, and how long a hellish project can be brooded over by some infernal spirits without one monitent's remorse.

SIR,

HAVING already signified the King's pleasure to the Lord Lieutenant of the county in which you reside, with regard to the measures to be taken in general for preserving the peace, at a time so very riotous a disposition has discovered itself among the common people, I make no doubt but either some steps have, or will immediately be taken, by him on that head; and I take it for granted that, as Chairman of the Sessions, you will meet the Gentlemen who act in the commission of the peace for the borough of Southwark and east hundred of Brixton, to consult together, and fix upon some plan, for securing the publick tranquillity against any mischiefs that may happen, should the same indecent spirit of tumult and disorder which has appeared in the city and liberties of Westminster spread itself in those parts which are within the line of your duty. And though I am persuaded it is unnecessary to suggest to you, or the Gentlemen who will meet you, any part of your duty on such an occasion, yet after the recent alarming instances of riot and confusion I cannot help apprizing you that much will depend upon the preventive measures you shall, in conjunction with the other Gentlemen in the commission of the peace, take on your meeting; and much is expected from the vigilance and activity with which such measures will be carried into execution, when I inform you that every possible precaution is taken to support the dignity of your office: That upon application from the civil magistrate at the Tower, the Savoy, or the War Office, he will find a military force ready to march to his assistance, and to act according as he shall find it expedient and necessary. I need not add that if the publick peace is not preserved, and if any riotous proceedings which may happen are not suppressed, the blame will most probably be imputed to a want of prudent and spirited conduct in the civil magistrate. As I have no reason to doubt your caution and discretion in not calling for troops until they are wanted, so on the other hand I hope you will not delay a moment calling for their aid, and making use of them effectually, when there is occasion. That occasion always presents itself when the civil power is trifled with and insulted, nor can a military force ever be employed to a more constitutional purpose than in the support of the authority and dignity of magistracy.

I am, &c.

P. S. I have, for the greater caution, sent copies of this letter to the members for the borough, and Mr. Pownall. If you should have received no direction from Lord Onslow for a meeting, you will consider this as a sufficient authority for that purpose.

HAGUE, *Dec.* 7.

LAST night arrived an express from Petersburg, for the Russian Ambassadour here, charged with a declaration which the Empress of Russia has made to all the European powers in relation to the rupture with the Turks.

PLOSKO, *Nov.* 25. The Russian forces have joined in a body in Lithuania, near Slonim. The Confederates of Barr have again passed the Niester, and carried off cattle, provisions, and whatever they could lay hands on. They threaten the inhabitants that they shall soon visit them again with 10,000 horse, in order to be ready to attack the Russians in the spring; and we learn further that upwards of 20,000 Tartars have penetrated into the Ukraine, where they commit excessive ravages.

NAPLES, *Dec.* 1. Sixteen thousand persons have lately died in this city of the smallpox, the rage of which happily now begins to abate.

SIENNA, *Dec.* 3. Four Tripolitan vessels, laden with provisions and ammunition for the service of General Paoli, are arrived at Isola Rosa.

OFFEN in HUNGARY, *Nov.* 14. They write from the frontiers of Turkey that the Grand Seignior had notified, by a manifesto, that he looked upon as illegal all the conclusions passed in the Diet of Poland from the time of the King's election to the throne, and that his Highness insisted that the inhabitants of the republick be reestablished in the enjoyment of their primitive rights and liberties.

We also learn from Podolia that 70,000 Russians were on their march towards Kiow, in order to divide themselves into two bodies, one of which is destined to reenforce the troops of their nation, and the other to observe the motions of the Turks along the frontiers of Russia. They add that the latter cannot be assembled before next summer; but that, according to what is given out in Turkey, their army will then consist of 300,000 men.

A letter from Poland assures that the Empress of Russia seems disposed to spare neither troops nor money, and that 70,000 men are to penetrate into the Ottoman empire before the Grand Seignior is able to assemble his forces.

BASTIA, *Nov.* 13. A few days ago we had advice that Paoli had given orders to three fourths of his troops to provide themselves with provisions for six days march.

The 3d of this month a detachment of 200 of our men marched to Chieta Nera, in the district of Nebbio, and endeavoured to post themselves in the convent of St Peter, after they had turned out the Monks; but the detachment had no sooner taken possession than the Corsican Captain Pelona arrived with superiour forces, and a battle ensued, to the disadvantage of our people, part of whom were killed, six officers taken prisoners, and the rest obliged to retire with precipitation. We this moment hear that the day before yesterday the Corsican troops had approached very near Oletta, and what gives room to believe that there has been an action is that several of our soldiers have been brought wounded to this city.

CORTE, *Nov.* 10. On General had no sooner escaped the treachery of one of his friends than he found out a new conspiracy carrying on against the whole nation, viz. to deliver up Rouge island to the French troops. The fact was this: Two French deserters went a few days ago to the neighbourhood of Rouge island, and desired the peasants to carry them over, which they did, after much parlying. Being arrived there, they spent several days in walking about, observing the fortifications, and the number of soldiers in the garrison; in short, thinking themselves sufficiently instructed, they resolved to demand an interview with the commandant, which was granted them. As soon as they were introduced they declared they were not deserters, but engineers in the French service, one a Frenchman, and the other a Genoese; that they were charged to offer him 1000 louisdors, if he would deliver up the place to his Most-Christian Majesty's troops. The commandant at first seemed astonished at their boldness, but was at length persuaded by their promises, and consented not to oppose the attempts of the French, but to favour them in every shape. The two deserters withdrew, extremely satisfied with their negotiation, from which they expected the most happy issue; but how great was their surprise, when, in the midst of their jollity, they were arrested, together with the infamous commandant, by Paoli's orders; for that General, having learned that some enterprise was meditating against Rouge island, had assembled in haste 700 men, and led them into the province of Balagna, from whence he despatched orders to seize the commandant, the two deserters, and several other persons whose fidelity he suspected, who have all been delivered up to the Supreme Council of the nation, to take their trials.

Our able General has appointed M. Bonaccorsi commandant of that island, and provided it with every thing necessary for a long defence, after which he returned to the inward part of the island. It is not doubted but the two pretended engineers, who it is said have confessed their crime and discovered their accomplices, two of whom have made their escape, will be treated with severity by the Supreme Council, especially if we consider the manner in which they proceeded against the Sieur Massesi and his unhappy family, who have been involved in his disgrace.

LONDON, *Nov.* 28.

THIS day his Majesty was pleased to invest the Duke of Roxburgh with the ensigns of the ancient and most noble order of the Thistle.

The gold snuff-box picked out of the Duke of Bedford's pocket at the late masquerade has been stopped by a jeweller at Paris, to whom it was offered for sale. The man who offered it said he bought it of a Jew in London.

The Empress of Russia, who has lately been inoculated for the smallpox by Mr. Dimsdale, is perfectly recovered, without one day's confinement. It must be remembered, to the honour of this Princess, that in a country where the practice of inoculation was unknown she suffered the first experiment to be made upon herself.

Dec. 1. This day his Majesty's ship Dorsetshire sailed from Spithead, with the 25th regiment on board, for Minorca. It is said this ship had on board 1400 souls.

Dec. 5. This day the Exeter stage coach was born down by the rapidity of the floods, near Staines bridge, and six passengers drowned. The coachman and the guard were saved.

Dec. 6. This morning No. 29,749 was drawn a prize of 20,000l. It is said to be the property of John Cleveland, Esq; member for Barnstable.

Dec. 9. A printer, named De Coignard, has lately died at Paris, in whose possession were found, at his death, no less than 73,000 louisd'ors. Besides this sum he had at the Sieur Bel's, first Valet de Chambre to the King, a million of livres in ready money, with about 500,000 more at the Duke de Nevers's, and a further sum of 100,000 livres at the Abbe de Olivet's, making in the whole near 150,000l. sterling.

It is well known that throughout the county of Cornwall all the inhabitants address each other by the name of cousin, and the phrase Cornish cousins is even proverbial. The reason of this is, they make such a point of intermarrying with each other that the whole county is related.

Some days ago a jeweller at Charing Cross took a coach to the Royal Exchange, but having no less money than a thirty six shilling piece applied in vain to the coachman, and at several coffee-houses, for change; on which he went into a lottery office, and bought the 16th of a ticket, which very ticket was drawn a prize of 10,000 l. the next day.

On Tuesday night, about 9 o'clock, three debtors within the rules of the Fleet meeting a bailiff in Fleet lane, who at different times had used them all very ill, they rolled him in the channel until he was wet to the skin, then made him beg their pardon on his knees, and swear never to treat any other unfortunate person in the manner he had treated them.

Wednesday night two kidnapping fellows were attacked on Little Tower Hill by nine or ten sailors, who beat them in such a manner that it is thought they will not soon be able to resume their *honourable* occupation.

Dec. 12. On Friday afternoon a sheriff's officer seeing two young women in the Old Bailey, who wanted to hear the trials, told them if they would go into the Rose coffee-house, and drink a glass of punch with him, he would introduce them. They complied, and while a bowl was drinking he slipped out; and the poor girls, having no money, were obliged to leave a pair of earrings with the landlady.

On Thursday morning a bailiff and his follower arrested a shoemaker in Black Raven court, Drury Lane, for a small debt. The shoemaker jumped out of a one pair of stairs window, and got clear off; and the bailiff, endeavouring to follow him, fell from the window and broke both his legs, and it was some time before any one would take him to an hospital.

Dec. 13. By letters from the frontiers of Turkey, dated Nov. 29th, we learn that the changes which lately happened in the Ottoman Ministry did not in the least interrupt their warlike preparations. They have an army of 40,000 men between Bender and Choczim, and a train of artillery, consisting of 300 pieces of cannon. Kerim Chirai, the new Kan of the Tartars, has made his entry into Constantinople, and has had a conference with the Grand Seignior. It appears that there has been a design to deliver up the city of Kaminieck to the Turks, the fortifications of which place are in a very good state of defence, because a new train of artillery has lately arrived there from Warsaw, and the Russians also cover it on one side, and General Braniki is encamped in the neighbourhood.

Sunday his Majesty's brief for the relief of the poor Vaudois Protestants in the valleys of Piedmont in Italy was read in the parish churches at the west end of the town, and several charitable collections made for them.

It is said that a Royal bank will be established in the Isle of Man, which will be of great use to the merchants and capital traders to that island.

Dec. 14. It is extremely remarkable that the intervening days between the 12th of December 1768, when the affair of a certain popular Gentleman was expected to have come on, and the 27th of January 1769, to which it stands postponed, amount exactly to the celebrated number 45, as follows:

Days in December,	19
in January,	26
Total,	45

We are assured that Mr. Allen, sen. father of the late unfortunate Mr. Allen, lately killed in St George's Fields, narrowly missed being killed at Brentford on Thursday by the Irish chairmen, by getting over the wall of a Gentleman's garden, and thereby escaping their vengeance.

Monday afternoon a pregnant woman passing near the Hermitage bridge, Wapping, saw a barrel of tar, which she longed to eat; and a man coming by with muffins at the same time, she purchased six, which she dipped in the tar, and devoured with great satisfaction.

Dec. 15. By the last and most authentick advices from Denmark, the people of that country are in raptures at the approaching return of his Danish Majesty to his paternal dominions. The joy on this occasion is inexpressible, and every kind of demonstration thereof will be exhibited at his Majesty's arrival at Copenhagen, which is expected about the 8th of January next.

The truth of the following extract of a letter from Lyons, dated Nov. 30, may be depended on.

"A terrible affair lately happened in this city. The common people being possessed with a ridiculous notion that the sick who were in our hospital were sent out of the world in an unfair manner, in order that the surgeons might have an opportunity of dissecting their bodies, a great mob beset the hospital about five in the evening, and insisted upon some of the ringleaders being immediately admitted to examine into the matter. The principal surgeon gave orders that four of the rioters should have entrance, and attended them himself through all the wards. They seemed very well satisfied with the account the patients gave them of their treatment, but upon some of their companions without beginning to break the windows, the Governour of the hospital thought it necessary to detain the four fellows as hostages for the good behaviour of the people without doors. On this the mob grew desperate, broke into the house, turned all the patients out of their beds, and burnt all the furniture of the surgery and the steward's apartment. A guard of soldiers was immediately sent for, which the rioters attacked with great fury. The military at first fired with powder only, but finding that had no effect upon the enraged multitude they charged with ball, and soon put an end to the contention, by destroying near sixty of these infatuated people."

In order to advance that valuable trade the Newfoundland fishery, and if possible outrival the French, who are deeply concerned therein, we are informed there will be employed the ensuing season a greater number of fishermen, both on the bank and shore fishery, than at any period since the year 1750. It is said from the county of Devon no less than 5000 fishermen will embark for that place in March next, or early in the month of April. A revival of such a nursery of seamen merits the highest approbation, and it is not doubted but every encouragement will be given to the promoters thereof.

It is melancholy to reflect that a man who robs another of sixpence on the highway is doomed to end his days at Tyburn, while the forestaller of the markets, who makes his 200 guineas a week, is suffered to go on with impunity, though he robs thousands, and gets his money, like his brother thief, *on the highway*, the only difference being that he stops the *four legged* instead of the *two legged animals*.

Tuesday night a fine boy about six years old, having wandered from his parents, who live at Knightsbridge, lost himself in the snow in Hyde Park. He was found by a Gentleman's servant about ten o'clock, to all appearance dead; but on a surgeon ordering him to be kept from the fire, and his limbs to be well rubbed with snow, he soon revived, to the great joy of his afflicted parents.

Extract of a letter from Abergavenny.

"A club of 45 members at this place, who had subscribed for two tickets in the lottery, were imposed upon by some wag, who sent them word on Monday last that one was drawn a prize of 5000 l. and the other 2000 l. upon which they made bonefires and great rejoicings at the Angel; but the next day, when the newspaper arrived, how great was their mortification in seeing themselves the subject of ridicule to all their neighbours."

Dec. 18. Early this morning a fire broke out at Rochester, which burnt down and damaged 14 houses before it was extinguished. It is said to be occasioned by a man, who having quarrelled with his wife set his house on fire by way of revenge. Others say that being drunk, and his wife from home, he did it accidentally.

Dec. 21. Between five and six in the evening the shock of an earthquake was felt at Worcester, and the parts adjacent.

The shock was also felt at Gloucester, where many people in a fright left their houses. One who was in the cathedral says the whole of that edifice was shaken. A Gentleman passing through the fields affirms the birds were sensible of it, and left the hedges in a kind of terrour.

Dec. 27. This morning the remains of the late Doctor Littelton, Bishop of Carlisle, were carried from his house in Cork street, Burlington Gardens, in order to be interred in the family vault at Hagley in Worcestershire.

The late Right Rev. Father in God Doctor Littelton, Bishop of Carlisle, has left by will 100 l. to each of his men servants, and 30 l. to each of his maid servants; his Lordship has likewise devised 10 l. to the poor of the parish of Rose, near Carlisle, where his seat, called Rose Castle, is situated, and the like sum of 10 l. to the poor of the parish of Hagley in Worcestershire, the place of his nativity, and half a guinea to the eight bearers who shall carry his Lordship's corpse to the grave.

A letter from James Fort, river Gambia, dated August 28th, mentions that the people of the kingdom of Brack had a little time before the above date taken an English schooner, Captain Marshal, well manned and armed, with considerable property on board, and murdered all the people, except two, who escaped by swimming. They have also taken two schooners, and their cargoes, belonging to Captain Evans; and two boats, laden with goods, belonging to Captain Hodgton.

On Monday died, of the bruises he received at Brentford election, Mr. James Overy, an eminent weaver in Spital fields.

Among the persons wounded by the mob at Brentford is Mr. Charles Sturges, the tumbler at Sadler's Wells, who, without having interfered in the least, was knocked off his horse, and cut and slashed about the head in a most dreadful manner; the villains even beat the horses head to a perfect jelly.

Among the many outrages committed at Brentford on Thursday, Mr. Sheriff Shakespeare received a violent blow by a brick, and was carried off the Hustings by four men.

Dec 28. On Monday evening an apprentice boy, not fifteen years of age, drank 12 pints of porter, and smoked 12 pipes of tobacco, at a publick house in Blackfriars, for a bet of five shillings, which he won by performing it in two hours. This is one of the many happy effects of giving Christmas boxes.

Allowing one clergyman, and one assistant to him, in every parish in this kingdom, together with Roman Catholicks, and dissenters of every denomination, it will appear that there are more persons in orders than soldiers in the British dominions.

The parish of Nackerly in Somersetshire consists only of one house, the owner of which, who is a farmer, serves all parish offices, except overseer of the poor, of which care is taken to have none, as he never keeps a servant quite a year, and consequently no pauper gains a settlement.

Dec. 29. The following is a more particular account of the affair between the Corsicans and French than any yet published.

Balagna, Nov. 28.

"When we shook off the yoke of the Genoese the place called Isola Rossa had but one tower, on the side opposite to the sea; wherein, from time to time, according to different circumstances, our provisions and ammunition were closed up. After the fortifying of that place was attempted bulwarks of earth were soon constructed, which put it in some state of defence. On the side of the sea redoubts were erected, in which the rules of military architecture were observed; behind those redoubts that defended the entrance of the place, which indeed deserves only the name of a village, are two other principal redoubts, both on an elevated ground, at about a musket shot distance from the others, and which form the figure of two islands; between these islands is a strait ditch with a drawbridge, by which means the redoubts communicate on with another; the first advances a little towards the land, and stretches on both sides along the sea, but the other projects further into it; it was on this redoubt that the French made their last but unlucky attack. On the 17th of this month they arrived with a squadron of thirteen ships, men of war and transports, before the village, and approached the two small islands in three divisions; the first was to direct the whole attack above the tower, whilst the second was to take possession of the small bridge of communication; the third had orders to come forwards, and to take a post between the two islands and the village. Although the French met with great difficulties in the execution of their enterprise, nevertheless they seemed to be strongly determined to penetrate further. They got as far as the village, and the redoubt adjacent to the sea; they there made a brisk attack, but our men, animated with an intrepid courage, gave them such a smart and continual fire that after a bloody engagement, which lasted two hours, our troops, assisted by the inhabitants of the village, forced the enemy to retire, and return on board their vessels. They had in their retreat many soldiers killed and drowned. Their loss is reputed to be 900 men, either killed or wounded. Among the troops which had embarked on that expedition the Royal Italian regiment has suffered most. The number of the grenadiers of the Old Marine is considerably diminished, and the regiment of Tournesis is almost entirely destroyed. It is said that, in order to make a diversion, the fusiliers of those two regiments were, conjointly with the garrison of Calvi, to undertake an expedition against Lummia; but, as no particulars are come from thence, it is much doubted whether such an expedition has taken place. It is more certain that two new battalions of French troops are arrived at Calvi. General Paoli has so well provided for Isola Rossa that no surprise is henceforth to be feared. Many brave officers, who at their own expense recruit men for the defence of the common cause, come every day to offer their services to the General, who is in no want of money. A great many English Lords, who take a great interest in our welfare, are continually giving us fresh proofs of their munificence. Every now and then some of them repair to our chief; and Lord Pembroke, who is much attached to him, is now in this island."

Several Ladies of distinction at the west end of the town have generously determined to bestow all the money won at their card tables during the holidays on the poor.

By letters from Cork we hear that inoculation has been so successful in that part of Ireland that out of 3060 persons inoculated within these fourteen months they have lost but two patients.

It is thought that the repeal of the act of King William III. by which silver tankards will be again common in publick houses, will alter the plan of life among the informing gentry, who in future will employ their leisure hours not in preventing the use of tankards, but in *stealing them*.

On Saturday a man, who appeared to be a petty officer of a ship, applied to two King's officers at Deptford, and gave them information of a waggon that was coming from Kent, loaded with sacks of charcoal, wherein were concealed India chintz, silks, &c. to a considerable value, for which notice they made him a present of two guineas. The waggon was accordingly stopped, near Peckham Gap, and unloaded, but no such goods were found. The master waggoner obliged the officers to pay for unloading and reloading the waggon, and has besides brought an action against them for a trespass.

Yesterday morning a girl about four years old, in the absence of her mother, who is a washerwoman, fell out of a two pair of stairs window backwards into the yard of the house where they lodged in Hedge lane, Charing Cross, and was so little hurt that on her being taken up she could both stand and speak.

On Tuesday a young woman, coming from Chelsea by water, jumped out of the boat near Westminster bridge, and with great difficulty was saved from being drowned by the waterman. This action, it is said, arose from her having been deserted by a Gentleman who had lived with her for some time past.

Monday evening a young man, apprentice in the city, went with a woman of the town into a house of ill fame near Catherine street, where three fellows rushed in upon him, pretending the woman was married to one of them, and extorted from him all the money he had been collecting for his Christmas box before they left him.

Dec. 30. Superstition will always decrease in proportion to the advances of true knowledge. From the late lights shown to the Pope by Catholick Princes, and from the present liberal way of educating the Royal children of France, one may safely infer that all Europe will profess the Protestant religion in another century.

Not long since a young Gentleman, dressed in a blue coat and gold laced waistcoat, who was out with the Duke of Gloucester's hounds, in going over Kingston bridge his horse took fright at a barge belonging to Mr. Rose of Kingston, and ran away with him to Hamptonwick, into a yard where a blue manufactory is carried on; and a large vat of wet blue being open, the horse plunged into it with his master, over head and ears, and must both of them inevitably have been suffocated if they had not been assisted by Mr. Taylor and his servants, who with much difficulty got them out, though in a terrible dirty condition, and so much hurt that it is much doubted whether the Gentleman will ever recover. The affair is likely to produce a lawsuit, as the blue maker has made oath that he has received several hundred pounds worth of damage. The Gentleman gave Mr. Taylor five guineas to dispose of among the people who assisted him.

It is remarkable that out of 23,639 burials in this year's bills of mortality, deducting those still-born, executed, murdered, those who have died of old age, and such as have been accidentally killed, there remain 22,114 who have departed this life by forty five different diseases, and out of the first mentioned very great number no more than 1443 have died of old age! An observation which merits the attention of those whose profession might teach them to investigate so extraordinary a phenomenon.

Dec. 31. An ingenious mechanick in Ireland has lately completed a new invented spinning wheel, which differs in all its parts from all other wheels in that kingdom. The rim is quite solid, without spokes; there are no screws in the head, but a lock which tempers the wheel, and is so contrived as to work at once with two sets of fliers and spools, having three wings to each flier, and three holes in each spindle. Two spinners can work it with all imaginable ease, and the yarn is reeled off the spool as fast as it is spun, the reel being kept going by the woman's foot.

Jonathan Delaney, Esq; is appointed Commissary General of Virginia.

EDINBURGH, *Dec.* 3. Yesterday, about 12 o'clock, part of the walls, and roof, of the church adjoining to the palace of Holyrood House gave way, and fell down; and last night the most of the remainder also shared the same fate, so that that fine edifice is entirely destroyed. This accident is said to be owing to the enormous weight of a new stone roof laid over it some time ago, which the walls it is thought were unable to support. The pillars and ornaments of this church, though for many years in a waste, and almost ruinous, were greatly admired, as one of the finest Gothick remains in the island. The fine vaults, where many of the Royal Family, several of the Nobility, and a great number of the Gentry, were deposited, are now under the ruins.

Dec. 10. We hear that the scheme for building a bridge over Clyde, opposite to Rutherglen, is still going on, and that the Gentlemen proprietors of the lands on both sides of the river have consented to allow a road through their grounds.

Messr. PURDIE & DIXON,

GENTLEMEN,

Be pleased to insert the following in your useful and amusing paper, which will oblige

Your very humble servant,

SWEETHALL, *March* 4, 1769. CALEDONIENSIS.

IT has often surprised me to hear men affirming that there is not to be found in the Old Testament one single text that will prove a future state. What gave birth to such an assertion I shall not at present determine, and what good was to accrue to the world therefrom I do not pretend to know; this however I know, that the maintainers of such an hypothesis are in the wrong. That I shall endeavour to show that the Old Testament contains, if not absolute, yet tacit proofs of a futurity, and that those tacit proofs are as cogent, potent, and conclusive, as it was necessary for them at that time to be.

I shall not here adduce that expression so often used in scripture, viz. "*I am the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob*," because it has been brought upon the tapis [illegible] and although our Saviour cites it as a proof of a future state, yet perhaps the Jews, in those dark typical eras, did not look upon it as one, though indeed it is hard to conceive how they could do otherwise: For when God tells them, "*I am the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob*," or, as he is stiled in another place, "*the FEAR of Jacob*," it supposes that those three eminent personages were still existing, because if they did not exist the words mean "*I am the God of nothing*," which is blasphemous and absurd.

But, as I have already said, I do not adduce this as any of my proofs, and shall therefore proceed to others; and first, I think that the murder of Abel is a striking proof of a future state, for if all the reward that a good man is to receive for his virtues be only to be knocked in the head by a villain then farewell all religion, farewell all the virtues of humanity, farewell friendship, and farewell immortality, which softens the cares of life. But the death of Abel is really and truly a tacit proof of a state of rewards and punishments, or else the justice of God must be called in question. God is infinitely good, infinitely just; Abel must therefore be rewarded. Where? He was not rewarded in this world; he must then in another. These things ought to be well considered, when canvassing matters of such moment. They require time and reflection, and an orthodox divine should be as cautious as he can against giving the Deist any grounds whereupon to build his delusive fabrick; for although there was, and still is, a veil (2 Cor. iii. 13, 14, 15, 16) upon the eyes of the Jews, when reading Moses and the Prophets, yet that is no reason for us to veil our eyes too, and carefully endeavour not to understand what is so clearly revealed.

My next proof of a future state is taken from the book of Job, a book which, Dr. Warburton says, contains no such proof; but a Doctor may be mistaken. In this book we, for the first time in scripture, find Satan, that foe to man, acting in his real character: We perceive him desiring liberty of God to harrass, vex, and impoverish a good man, by insinuating that his goodness was not real, but only the mere effects of common gratitude, founded on self interest; and that, if he was rendered poor, he would be so far from practising such eminent virtues, that, on the contrary, he would curse God to his face. God, who knows the hearts of all men, was fully sensible of Job's sincerity; and to convince Satan of his errour with respect to that patient man, he delivers his whole substance into his power, and even Job himself, with this restriction, "*but save his life*."

Immediately we are informed that the Sabeans took away his oxen and asses, and had killed the servants who tended them; that fire from Heaven had burnt up his sheep, and consumed his shepherds; that the Chaldeans had fallen upon his camels, carried them away, and slain the servants with the edge of the sword; and that all his sons and daughters were destroyed, by the fall of a house. Next we see the good man himself bowed down with the most grievous afflictions, smote with sore boils from the sole of his foot to the crown of his head, scraping himself with a potsherd, and sitting among the ashes.

Now I would ask any serious man what this story means. Why were the servants, the sons, and daughters, destroyed? One of the reasons why God would not destroy Nineve was because there

was much cattle therein. Is God ever inconſiſtent with himſelf? No. Then his mercy and juſtice cannot ſuffer by the deſtruction of Job's ſervants and children. He took them away from this world; no fault of their own was the cauſe thereof; unleſs God rewarded them in another ſtate where is his juſtice? Where is his goodneſs? Does he deſtroy his creatures only to ſhow Satan that he was deceived? Muſt the innocent ſuffer for the ſatisfaction of the reprobate? Far from it. It is plain then that the children of Job were tranſlated to a ſtate infinitely preferable to the one they were taken from, for the judge of all the earth muſt do righteouſly.

After Satan had tried Job's patience ſufficiently, and found, contrary to his expectation, that the good man ſtill retained his integrity, he was obliged to yield him the glorious victory. When Satan began to attack Job the ſubſtance of Job was 7000 ſheep, 3000 camels, 500 yoke of oxen, 500 ſhe aſſes, and a very great houſehold. When his calamities were over, and he again began to taſte the ſweets of health and proſperity, all that ſubſtance was doubled to him: He had 14,000 ſheep, 6000 camels, 1000 yoke of oxen, and 1000 ſhe aſſes. At firſt he had ſeven ſons and three daughters, and at laſt he is only bleſſed with the ſame number. I aſk, why were not his children doubled as well as his flocks? Are children leſs dear to a tender parent than his cattle? No, but the anſwer is plain; his children were not loſt in the ſame manner that his cattle were: They ſtill exiſted in a ſtate where the good old man and his other ten children would ſoon join them, and then Job would ſee them doubled.

This ſtory of Job's children is then a tacit proof of a future ſtate, and no doubt but the Jews looked upon it as ſuch. I confeſs that as they were under a Theocracy, and were immediately puniſhed for their offences, they did not ſtand in need of ſuch bright ideas of a ſtate of immortality as we do under a Chriſtocracy. I confeſs alſo that they might not probably underſtand fully thoſe texts which do prove a future ſtate, but yet none of theſe things are ſufficient to prove that there is no paſſage in the Old Teſtament which proves a ſtate of immortality. That the wiſer Heathens ſhould gueſs of ſuch a ſtate from the light of nature, and the choſen people of God, his prophets and teachers, ſhould be entirely ignorant thereof, does not look very probable.

Perhaps the Jews, when in the wilderneſs bit by ſerpents, did not know that the brazen ſerpent, erected for their ſuccour, was typical of our bleſſed Saviour, who was to be lifted up for the ſins of the world; yet their not knowing it did not hinder it from being the type. In like manner, even ſuppoſing that the Jews could entertain no hopes of a future ſtate from the Old Teſtament, becauſe God had kept the veil upon their eyes in the reading of thoſe books, that hearing they might hear and not underſtand, ſhould be left in doubt and uncertainty, yet why ſhould we, who have the veil removed by Jeſus Chriſt, who have a right to ſearch the ſcriptures, and try the ſpirits whether they be of God, why ſhould we, I ſay, doubt of it alſo?

True it is that the preaching of Chriſt crucified was to the Jews a ſtumbling block, and unto the Greeks fooliſhneſs (I Cor. i. 23) but how could it be otherwiſe? The firſt expected a temporal King, and when they ſaw him live a plain life, deſpiſing outward pomp and ſhow, and at laſt ſuffer as a malefactor, they imagined he was an impoſtor, although that was the very time they expected the coming of ſome extraordinary perſonage among them. The Greeks were reckoned a wiſe people, and with reſpect to every thing, religion excepted, they were ſo. But the doctrine of Jeſus Chriſt, ſo meek, ſo humble, ſo compaſſionate, ſo full of every virtue which knuckles human pride, could not be ſwallowed by thoſe ſons of ambition, thoſe atoms of avarice, thoſe children of conceit, and aſpirers to divine honours.

It ought not therefore to be the queſtion whether or not the Jews knew any thing of a future ſtate from the writings of Moſes and the Prophets, but whether or not there are any texts in the Old Teſtament that can prove to us ſuch a ſtate; and I think that as our bleſſed Saviour has brought a paſſage therefrom in proof thereof that no man in the univerſe has a right to contradict it, ſo indeed he cannot do it without, Deiſt like, denying the whole.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 16.

ON Thurſday laſt FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE, Eſq; was married to Miſs REBECCA TAYLOE, a daughter of the Hon. JOHN TAYLOE's.

Advertiſements.

THE Gentlemen of the Clergy, who have not yet made any collection for the ſufferers by fire at *Montreal*, are earneſtly requeſted to give the benevolent an opportunity of making their collections, though ever ſo ſmall, ſome to tranſmit them in *April*, or by the Burgeſſes, as I ſhall then cloſe my accounts, and, I hope, with but a ſmall liſt of thoſe from whom I ſhall then have heard nothing.

JOHN BLAIR.

THE next meeting of the Truſtees and other ſubſcribers to the fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of Clergymen is to be held at the College on *Saturday* the 29th of *April*. Truſtees, by laſt year's appointment, the Rev. Mr. *Archibald M'Roberts*, *Alexander White*, *Henry Skyring*, *James Maury Fontaine*, *Richard Hewitt*, and *Jonathan Boucher*; Preacher, the Rev. *Joſeph Tichell*; and Treaſurer, *John Camm*.

YORK, *March* 23, 1769.

I THINK it abſolutely neceſſary to acquaint the publick that I have a mortgage of Mr. *Edward Cary*'s ſlaves, land, houſes, and furniture, alſo a brigantine, now out of the country, commanded by Capt. *Brookes*, and a river ſloop, and that all contracts with that Gentleman for the above mentioned effects I ſhall deem invalid and void, unleſs confirmed by my agent, Mr. *William Gooſley*, of this town, or myſelf.

JOHN H. NORTON.

N. B. The bonds which Mr. *Edward Cary* took of ſundry perſons for Negroes and ſtock, lately ſold in *King* and *Queen*, *Urbanna*, &c. are made over to me by him.

To be SOLD *on* Saturday *next*, *at* 12 *o'clock*, *before the* RALEIGH *tavern*, *for ready money*,

SEVERAL likely SLAVES, to ſatisfy ſome executions.

FREDERICK BRYAN, Sheriff.

MARCH 16, 1769.

For LONDON,

THE ſnow BETSEY, WILLIAM DUNLOP maſter, now lying in *Rappahannock* river. She will take in tobacco, on liberty of conſignment, at eight pounds ſterling a tun; and, as two thirds of her cargo is already engaged, ſhe may ſail by the firſt of *May* next.

Apply to the ſubſcriber, in *Port Royal*; or to the Captain on board, at *Hobb's Hole*.

JAMES ROBB.

WHEREAS *A. B.* next door to *Banks*'s ordinary, in *King William*, being 21 years of age, well made, about 6 feet high, black hair, bright eyes, and a long noſe, is in want of a fair young Lady, of a good family, theſe are to give notice that if any ſuch has a mind to diſpoſe of herſelf in marriage to a perſon of the above deſcription ſhe may be provided with a huſband, by a letter being left at *Banks*'s ordinary, and directed to *A. B.* His reaſon for this is that he dreads the thoughts of courting, he being very baſhful. 1‖

BOURBON, *March* 10, 1769.

WHEREAS I have been much injured in my ſtocks, particularly of ſheep, this is to forewarn all perſons from hunting, ſhooting, fiſhing, fowling, or ranging, upon my lands, under any pretence whatſoever, or they will certainly be proſecuted by 1 ALLEN JONES.

THE ſubſcriber propoſes to rent for one year and eight months from the 27th of *April* next, being the remaining part of his leaſe, the ferry and ordinary where he now lives, known by the name of *Burwell*'s ferry, with a ſtore-houſe, and all neceſſary outhouſes, together with three boats, all in good order. The premiſes may be entered upon at any time before the next *April* court. He will likewiſe diſpoſe of all or any part of his houſehold furniture, as may be moſt agreeable to the perſon who rents the ferry. For terms apply to

MATTHEW MOODY, jun.

For SALE,

FIVE hundred acres of very valuable LAND, lying on *Chuning* creek, in the county of *Brunſwick*, within 45 miles of *Peterſburg*. Six months credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the other half. Bond (to carry intereſt from the date, unleſs punctually diſcharged) with good ſecurity, will be required.

tf W. STITH.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of extraordinary good LAND, containing 791 acres, lying on *Ward*'s fork, in *Charlotte* county, with cleared ground, and other conveniences, for ten hands, and is in very good order for cropping. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

NATHANIEL BASSETT.

To be SOLD,

ONE hundred and ninety three acres of LAND, lying in *Warwick* county, well timbered with pine and oak, the greateſt part of which is very rich. One acre in *Elizabeth City* county, on the main road that leads to *Hampton*, conveniently ſituated for a ſtore, on which is a good dwelling-houſe 24 by 16, with two rooms below and two above, a brick cellar, ſtore-houſe, kitchen, ſtable, hen houſe, and crib, all entirely new. Alſo one half of an undivided tract of 81 acres, lying near the laſt mentioned, on which is a dwelling-houſe 24 feet ſquare, all convenient outhouſes, a garden, and blackſmith's ſhop, the whole entirely new. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid on acknowlegment, one third in twelve months, and the remaining one third in two years.

1 CLAUSEL CLAUSEL.

COMMITTED to *James City* priſon, a *Virginia* born Negro fellow named JACK, about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has on a duroy coat and waiſtcoat, light blue cloth breeches trimmed with black, and an oſnabrug ſhirt. He formerly belonged to *Mary Jones* of *James City* county, and ſold by *Sacheverel Slaughter* to *Mary Jones*, a widow in *Suſſex* county. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges, of

9 WILLIAM LANE.

FINDING theſe diſtreſſed times approaching faſt, and ſuſpecting that I ſhould not be able to raiſe money faſt enough to anſwer the preſſing demands of my creditors, I thought it moſt prudent to convey my eſtate to Gentlemen (who were unexceptionable) in truſt for all my creditors, expecting they would by that means make themſelves better acquainted with the true ſtate of my affairs for their rule how to proceed; but by various cauſes I was diſappointed in my expectations, and obliged to make an offer of all my eſtate to my creditors, to ſhare and ſhare alike, on their giving me a final diſcharge, that I might begin the world again, to endeavour to get ſomething to ſupport my wife and children with. Although many of my creditors have treated me with the greateſt politeneſs, and accepted of the terms offered, by which means they have a conveyance of all my eſtate, for which they have given me a final diſcharge, yet many of my creditors have commenced ſuits againſt me, and others are endeavouring to harraſs me, by ſuing of me in different courts, although I have made an offer to give all my creditors judgments, either in the county I live in, or in the General Court, that I might ſave expenſes, which I find to be very great, and that I might by a *habeas corpus* remove all the cauſes into the General Court, and deliver myſelf up in cuſtody, and make one impriſonment ſuffice for the whole, by taking the benefit of the inſolvent act. As my creditors, who accepted of my eſtate, conſented to let the deed lie open ſix months, that the reſt of my creditors might have time to conſider whether they would come in and accept of the terms offered by me, which was publickly adverti[illegible] immediately, as my intention was to do all the juſtice that lay in my power, under the nature of the ſtatute of bankrupcy, and as the inſolvent act will be too tedious and expenſive, having already ſunk a conſiderable ſum in fees and commiſſions, and having already ſpent upwards of three years for a bare ſupport, I do now give this publick notice that I ſhall apply to the next General Aſſembly for a final diſcharge from all my creditors, as I find I cannot ſucceed in the method now preſcribed by law. I ſhall have to offer that as I have a reverſion of whatever ſurplus there may be in the creditors hands, after paying themſelves their juſt debts, I am ready to make it over to them; and I now do declare, upon honour, that I do believe that every debt may be juſtly paid if the ſlaves are kept together, and the works proſecuted to the greateſt advantage, within the ſpace of five years, as I do expect the eſtate will raiſe a profit of at leaſt 3000 l. this year, and that too under great diſadvantages. As I do not mean to take any advantage of my creditors, they will always find me both ready and willing to do every thing that will lie in my power for their intereſt, while the eſtate is kept together, fully depending on their generoſity to have the ſame tender regard for my family as I have for their intereſt, which I cannot render any ſervice to but by the mode I now propoſe; for while ſuch a cloud hangs over me it will not only put it out of my power to get into any buſineſs, or do theirs, but deprive me of an opportunity of getting ſomething to ſupport my family. As the weather was ſo bad laſt *December* court, I muſt once more requeſt that the creditors will meet me in *Williamſburg* the day before the ſitting of the Aſſembly.

B. GRYMES.

To be SOLD *on* Roanoke *river*, *in the upper end of* Halifax *county*, North Carolina,

SEVERAL tracts of valuable LAND, conſiſting of high and low grounds, both extreme fine for tobacco, two of them fit for the reception of genteel families, and the whole in good order for cropping. The river abounds with fine fiſh and wildfowl, in their ſeaſon. The lands are 18 miles from the town of *Halifax*, and 65 from *Peterſburg*. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhown the land, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

2‖ EDWARD MONTFORT.

To be SOLD, *the firſt day of* APRIL, *at* Fredericksburg, *by decree of the General Court*,

FOURTEEN valuable SLAVES; the tract of land whereon *Benjamin Grymes* formerly lived, containing 1600 acres, which will be divided into three parts; 1000 acres of land, on *Maſſaponax*; and two lots in the town of *Fredericksburg*, whereon the lower warehouſes ſtand. The above is to ſatisfy a debt due to the late Col. *John Champe*. At the ſame time will be offered for ſale the houſes and lots in *Fredericksburg* wherein the ſaid *Grymes* lately lived, adjoining the warehouſes; alſo two lots, with ſtables for about 26 horſes; 500 acres of exceeding good land, within two miles of the town; 1600 acres adjoining the furnace; alſo the forge, and about 2800 acres adjoining the ſame. The mortgagees and truſtees will be ready to join to make proper conveyances. It is propoſed to ſell by candle, to prevent diſputes.

In obedience to a decree of the Honourable the General Court will be ſold, for ready money, on the firſt Monday *in* April *next*, *being* Spotſylvania *court day*, *at the town of* Fredericksburg,

THE following LANDS and SLAVES, to ſatisfy a debt due from *Benjamin Grymes*, Eſq; to the executors of the late *John Champe*, Eſquire.

One tract whereon the ſaid *Grymes* formerly lived, on *Rappahannock* river, containing about 1700 acres. One other tract near the former, containing about 700 acres, whereon is a ſmelting furnace now in blaſt, and ſundry valuable improvements. The tracts are within 7 miles of *Fredericksburg*, and will be laid off, and ſold in lots, as ſhall be adjudged moſt probable to enhance their value. Alſo the lots in the ſaid town of *Fredericksburg* whereon the lower inſpection now ſtands, together with the landing and wharfs thereto belonging. Likewiſe about 19 valuable ſlaves. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, and continue until all are ſold. An indiſputable title will be made to the purchaſers.

JOHN CARTER.

THE LAND in *Surry* county, where Doctor *Mackenzie* formerly lived, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, next *Surry* court day, being the 21ſt of this inſtant, at the courthouſe.

March 9, 1769. 2

To be SOLD *at* Norfolk, *on* Thurſday *the* 16*th of* March, *being court day*,

FOUR NEGROES, and ſundry other articles, belonging to the eſtate of *Benjamin Read*, deceaſed. And upon *Gwyn's Iſland*, in *Gloucester* county, on *Tueſday* the 4th of *April*, HORSES, CATTLE, &c. belonging to the ſaid eſtate. Credit will be allowed until the 20th of *October* next, the purchaſers giving bond and good ſecurity to

1 ROBERT SHEDDEN, Adminiſtrator.

STOLEN from my waggon, on *Buckingham* road, on the night of the 21ſt of *February*, a dark bay horſe, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a ſmall white ſtreak in his forehead about two or three inches long, a few ſaddle ſpots, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, new ſhod before, trots very faſt and eaſy, paces middling well, works well, and branded on the near buttock WE in a piece. He is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by one *Michael Murphey*, an *Iriſhman*, who was ſeen lurking thereabouts in want of a houſe the ſame day. I will give 20 s. reward to any perſon that will bring the ſaid horſe to me in the upper end of *Cheſterfield* county, on *Skin Quarter* creek, near *Genito* road.

1 WILLIAM ELAM, ſen.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Mr. *Elias Herrin*'s, in *Southampton* county, laſt *November*, two mares, one a young bay, about 4 feet 6 inches high, trots, marked under one ear with a half moon, and branded on the off buttock T; the other is a white working mare, branded on the off buttock W. Whoever brings the ſaid mares, or either of them, to *Thomas Howell*, in *Halifax* county, or gives intelligence where they may be had, ſhall have a large reward.

2 ROBERT PITMAN.

MARCH 2, 1769.

AS I find by experience that I can neither by law or equity recover the many debts due to me, for want of which I have ſuffered theſe many years, I am now determined to ſell all my eſtate, in order to ſatisfy my creditors, whoſe indulgence I ſhall ever gratefully acknowledge. PORTO BELLO, being ſo well known, I need not be particular in deſcribing: Its ſituation is beautiful, the land is good, there are fine meadows, plenty of fiſh, no end to oyſters, cloſe at the door, and I may venture to ſay one of the fineſt orchards upon the continent. The place may be ſeen at any time, and I will treat about the terms, if at home; if not, Col. *John Prentis* in *Williamſburg* will make them known, whom I have empowered. I have likewiſe ſeveral valuable SLAVES, a good ſtock of CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, &c. and ſome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which I intend diſpoſing of after the land is ſold.

ALEXANDER FINNIE.

POETS CORNER.

To IGNORANCE.

HAIL IGNORANCE! thou fource of all content,
In pleafures gay, in raptures innocent;
Though old as Chaos thou thy power maintain'ſt,
And happy every breaſt is where thou reign'ſt:
The ſmiles, the graces, and the ſports attend
Where'er thy eaſy ſnow-white footſteps bend;
Light as a feather thou can'ſt trip along,
No heart-felt ſorrow to thy ſons belong;
Polemick doctrines never vex their brain,
The tree of knowledge never gave them pain;
Bleſt in themſelves, they need no foreign aid,
Nor are of any outward woes afraid;
Joy, mirth, and pleaſure, always on them wait,
Advance their merit, and ſupport their ſtate;
Fortune to them delights in being kind,
But to dull ſons of ſcience ſtill is blind;
She, though a female, conſtant doth remain
To thee, O IGNORANCE! and all thy train;
None call her fickle but the learn'd and wiſe,
Becauſe from their dull ſeats ſhe always flies.
Thy ſons their conſtant joy of heart expreſs
By looks and actions, words, and airy dreſs;
In them it is, and them alone we find
The ſmooth forehead an index of the mind;
No furrow'd wrinkle on their viſage grows,
Nor from their eye e'er drops the tear of woes;
The day with melody they merry keep,
And, free from care, all night they ſoundly ſleep:
For they alone do Morpheus' kindneſs ſhare
Who, ſons of IGNORANCE, are free from care,
Nor have their cheek e'er fully'd with a tear.
Not ſo the man who from his eager breaſt
With care and pain hath got thee diſpoſeſs'd;
By loſs of thee he loſt his greateſt friend,
And brought on toils and troubles without end:
Wrapp'd up in dreary thought, he neither knows
What is around him nor which way he goes;
Like one amaz'd, he wildly ſtares and talks,
And frights thy darling children in his walks;
Shabby from head to foot, he cannot ſhow
Himſelf in preſence of a ſprightly beau;
Hear how they cry when clumſily he dances,
"O See, ſee, how that ſtrange bear or camel prances!"
Thy old child LAUGHTER, holding both her ſides,
The awkward wiſdom of thy foes derides;
A hearty laugh, or in or out of ſeaſon,
O'erthrows the ſtrongeſt arguments of reaſon;
A ſcoff, a ſneer, is loaded with ſuch magick
As bids defiance to all rules of logick;
A well tim'd grin can baffle all the rules
So much admir'd by the dull ſons of ſchools,
Who loſing thee thus loſe their greateſt good,
Alas! 'til loſt not fully underſtood;
By this, unfit for company, they hide
Among their books, and in their cells abide,
And, as aſham'd of day, take their night tour,
With bird of Athens, at the moſt ſolemn hour,
When heavily along their footſteps ſound,
For loſs of thee makes them deſpiſe their bed;
Such cares oppreſs, ſuch griefs afflict their mind,
That day nor night they no true pleaſure find;
By ſights of ſoaring fancy vainly toſs'd,
They are in mazes, endleſs mazes loſt;
Strangers to joy, wrapp'd up in anxious thought,
Yet ne'er arriving at the end they ſought.
Bleſt IGNORANCE! who giv'ſt us halcyon days,
I'll raiſe a monument unto thy praiſe;
Around it all thy wanton ſons ſhall play,
And incenſe offer there from day to day,
From day to day thy praiſes there reſound,
And ſing this theme to all the world around:
"'Tis IGNORANCE alone from which we find
"Our body's ſafety, and our peace of mind;
"She keeps from care, and ſhelters us from ſtrife,
"And makes us feel the real joys of life."

SWEETHALL, *March* 4, 1769. CALEDONIENSIS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 1, 1769.

SINCE my laſt publication on *November* 17, 1768, I am now to acknowledge my having received the following collections for the ſufferers at *Montreal*, *viz.*

1768.	*St. Mary's*, in *Caroline*, omitted before,	£. 9-12-0
Nov. 21.	*St. Bride's*, in *Norfolk*,	6-00-0
Dec. 9.	*James City*, per Mr. *Bland*,	6-12-6
Jan. 7.	*Suſſex*, per Mr. *Willis* (20 s. bad)	32-02-0
9.	*Blisland*, Mr. *Davis*,	3-16-9
16.	*Vicomico*, Mr. *Leland*,	20-14-0
21.	*Suffolk*, in *Nanſemond*, Mr. *Agnew*,	4-17-6
21.	*Westover*, *Charles City*, per Mr. Speaker,	3-10 1½
Feb. 11.	*Briſtol* parish, Mr. *Harriſon*,	12-00 9
13.	Mr. *Davis*, Lower Church,	5-08-0
22.	*York Hampton* parish, per Col. *Digges*,	21-15-4½
		£. 86 09-0
My former receipts as advertiſed,		167-17-6
		£. 254-00 6

On the 2nd of *December* laſt 150 l. bill coſt me £. 187-10-0 and per next poſt I wrote to the magiſtrates at *Montreal*, deſiring their directions whom to pay it to, but have yet received no anſwer; I therefore adverti'e it here, and ſhall write again.

JOHN BLAIR.

BLANDFORD, *Feb.* 6, 1769.

AS little regard has been paid to my former advertiſement, requeſting my cuſtomers to come and ſettle their accounts, and give bonds for what they could not pay, this is to inform them that I will put every open account in ſuit by the firſt of *April*, without reſpect to perſons, as I am determined to have the company affairs ſettled as ſoon as poſſible.

JOHN BAIRD.

No further indulgence will be ſhown the debtors of *Hampton Wadd's* eſtate, after the firſt of *April*.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of Capt. *James Baird* are deſired to ſettle their accounts, and grant bonds by the 20th of *April*, or ſuits will be commenced; and thoſe to whom he is indebted are requeſted to make them known to

JOHN BAIRD, Adminiſtrator.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 16, 1769.

THE partnerſhip between *Bucktrout* and *Kennedy* being diſſolved, the ſubſcriber now carries on the cabinet making buſineſs, as uſual, at the ſhop formerly kept by Mr. *Hay*, where he hopes for the encouragement of his old cuſtomers, and others.

BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 1, 1769.

THE partnerſhip between *Bucktrout* and *Kennedy*, *though not yet diſſolved*, will terminate as ſoon as the work which is already beſpoke can be finiſhed, and matters brought to a proper ſettlement; at which time

WILLIAM KENNEDY

Propoſes carrying on the buſineſs of cabinet making, at the houſe where Mr. *Pelham* now lives. Any of thoſe Gentlemen who have been cuſtomers to *Bucktrout* and *Kennedy*, and all others who pleaſe to employ him, may rely on his beſt endeavours to give ſatisfaction.

* He has no intention to rob Mr. *Bucktrout* of his *old* cuſtomers, nor does he think he can as yet properly call any his own.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the 30th of this inſtant* (March) *at the late dwelling-houſe of Mrs.* MILDRED WILLIS, *deceaſed, in* Brunſwick *county*,

ABOUT fifty likely NEGROES, among which are ſome tradeſmen, *viz.* two carpenters, a very fine man cook, and ſeveral good ſpinners; alſo the whole ſtock of horſes, mules, cattle, ſheep, and hogs, all the houſehold furniture, a good coach with new harneſs, a ſingle chair, and many other things too tedious to mention. Twelve months credit will be allowed for all ſums above 5 l. the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to

JOHN WILLIS,
FRANCIS WILLIS,
AUGUSTINE WILLIS, } Executors.

N. B. The ſale to be continued until all are ſold.

To be SOLD *on the premiſes, on* Thurſday *the 30th of this inſtant, purſuant to a decree of* Eſſex *county court*,

A FEE SIMPLE ESTATE of one moiety of a tract of fine level LAND, lying near the lower church, in the aid county, within about two miles of *Rappahannock* river, belonging to Mr. *Francis Smith*, and now in his poſſeſſion, containing by eſtimation 1000 acres; and the reverſion after one life of the other moiety of the ſaid tract of land, on which are many valuable improvements. Credit will be allowed the purchaſer until the 25th of *October* next, on giving bond and good ſecurity to

RICHARD ADAMS.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in *Loudoun* county, from *James Whaley*, overſeer, on laſt *Eaſter Monday*, TOM, a Negro man ſlave, by ſome called *Tom Salter*, of a middle ſize, well made for ſtrength, about 38 years old, has bad teeth, and many ſmall pimples about his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of clothes, but his common working dreſs was died brown cotton. He managed ſeveral years as an overſeer for me, under Capt. *Robert Downman*, at a plantation of mine on *Morattico* creek, in *Richmond* county, where he always lived until lately. He is a diſſembling artful fellow, and generally ſmiles when he ſpeaks. I ſuſpect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to *Charles Carter*, Eſq; in *Hanover* county, at or near *South Wales*, where he has a wife named *Sebra*, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at *Morattico*. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *Prince William* county, ſhall have the above reward; or if they will ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that I may get him again, 5 l. and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, 20 l. paid by

Tf HENRY LEE.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, two ſtrays, one a white horſe, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſprig tail, has a bell on, the clapper of which is a piece of a bridle bit, tied on with a deer leather ſtring, and branded on the off buttock reſembling ⌣. The other a bay mare, about 4 feet 5 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſprig tail, paces naturally, ſome white hairs on her back, part of her mane cut off next to her ears, has a bell on, one part of the collar narrower than the reſt, but the brand unknown. Poſted and appraiſed, the horſe to 8 l. and the mare to 5 l.

1 STEPHEN LEE.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on* Friday *the 17th of this inſtant* (March) *at the late reſidence of Mr.* Benjamin Wyche, *deceaſed, on* Nottoway *river, in* Suſſex *county*,

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of the ſaid decedent, conſiſting of houſehold and kitchen furniture, moſtly new, a large ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs, and among the horſes as likely a half blooded *Janus* ſtone colt as moſt in the colony, four years old this ſpring, and in fine order for covering the enſuing ſeaſon; alſo a large crop of corn, wheat, and other grain, and ſundry plantation utenſils. Twelve months credit will be allowed for all ſums above 20 s. the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to

The ADMINISTRATRIX.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a dark bay horſe, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, his two hind and one of his fore feet white, ſhod before, had a ſmall bell on, and branded on the near buttock H; poſted, and appraiſed to 7 l.

1 JOSEPH GENTERY.

TAKEN up, in *Lunenburg*, a bright bay mare, about 4 feet 2 inches high, 7 or 8 years old, with a hanging mane and ſprig tail, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, branded on the near jaw G, and on the near ſhoulder and buttock R; poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l. 10 s.

JOHN HANKIN.

Williamſburg, Feb. 23, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber, intending for *England* immediately after the *June* court, is under a neceſſity of deſiring all thoſe who are indebted to him to pay off their reſpective balances by that time, or he muſt put their accounts into an attorney's hands; and, as he has a large aſſortment of goods in his ſtore, that he may get rid of them if poſſible by the laſt of *June*, he is determined to ſell them very cheap, for ready money only.

Tf JOHN CARTER.

N. B. The SHOP next Mr. *Charlton's* is to be rented.

To be SOLD,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, lately belonging to Col. *John Fry*, one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of *Hardware* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Albemarle*; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of *Willis's* river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and ſurveyed in ſmall parcels, but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, who have deeds for the ſame, and will diſpoſe of them either according to the incluſive patents or in ſeparate parcels, agreeable to the firſt ſurveys.

Tf HENRY FRY,
JOHN SCOTT,
JOHN NICHOLAS.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on* Wedneſday *the 3d of* [illegible] *next, if fair, otherwiſe next fair day*,

SIX hundred acres of Land in *Lunenburg* county, well improved, whereon are ſome good houſes, and a fine orchard; it is well timbered and watered, is an excellent place for ſtock, and the ſoil is good for wheat and tobacco. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid on the ſecond Thurſday in *December* or *January* next, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer (on which time the land will be made over, and delivered up) the other third in *December* 1770, and the other the *December* following, the purchaſer giving bond and good ſecurity to

12 EDWARD THWEATT.

WESTOVER, *Nov.* 20, 1768.

I WILL give THREE POUNDS reward for apprehending run away HARRY, a Negro man about 26 years of age, of a middle ſtature, with a down look; he is a ditcher by trade. And FORTY SHILLINGS to apprehend JAMES, run away alſo, who is a Mulatto boy about 17 years of age. They muſt be conveyed to

W. BYRD.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing upwards of 1000 acres, ſituate in *Eſſex* county, adjacent to *Piſcataway* creek. It has many conveniences and valuable improvements, and may be entered upon immediately. Long credit will be allowed, if required, on giving undoubted ſecurity for the money. The land may be ſeen at any time, and laid off in lots if deſired, by applying to

Tf LE ROY HIPKINS.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20 l. which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	Lots.	Val.	Rem.
Inſpection at *Page's*, five lots, at 12 years purchaſe,		L. 840	l. 70
Do. at *Crutchfield's*, ſix lots, at do.		720	60
		L. 1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20 l.	135	2700	
		L. 4260	130
137 Prizes,	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 tickets, at 10 l. each,		L. 4000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY's, in *Williamſburg*, as ſoon as the tickets are all ſold, of which notice ſhall be given in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry intereſt from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, *George Wythe*, *Thomas Everard*, *John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, managers, or any three of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.

Tf MANN PAGE.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12 *ſ.* 6 *d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3 *ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2 *ſ.* each Week after. —— *.* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.